বিসিএস লিখিত প্রস্তুতি (হ্যান্ডনোট)

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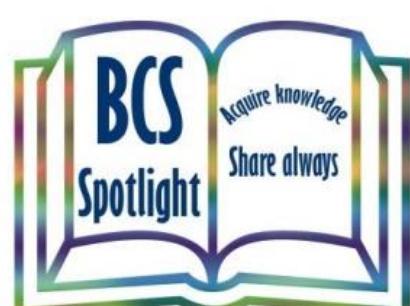
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লেখকের কথা

বিসিএস স্বপ্নসারথিদের স্বপ্ন পূরণে লিখিত পরীক্ষার সহায়ক হিসেবে আমার হ্যান্ডনোটটি ই-বুক হিসেবে প্রকাশিত হলো। ই-বুকটির কোন অংশ পরিবর্তন না করে, যে কোন ফেসবুক গ্রুপ, পেজ, ওয়েবসাইট বা ব্লগে শেয়ার করতে পারেন। সহযোদ্ধারা উপকৃত হলে আমার চেষ্টা ও শ্রম সার্থক হবে। উল্লেখ্য, নোটটি বাণিজ্যিক উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহার না করার জন্য বিনীতভাবে অনুরোধ করা যাচ্ছে।

বিনীত

অঞ্জন সরকার

① Cybercrime and Bangladesh

The Internet has revolutionized how individuals interact with each other. After four years of the internet, fifty million people are connected to its this global network! It took the radio thirty-eight years to reach fifty million users and a mere sixteen years for the computer to reach fifty million users. The popularity of the internet is growing exponentially.

A new strain of crime has developed through the invention of the computer and internet: cyber crime. Cyber crime is when a men use computers or networks as a tool, place, or target for criminal activity and behavior. (!)

②

Debarati Halder and K. Jaishankar, Indian famous lawyers, define cybercrimes as "Offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as internet (chat rooms, emails, notice board and groups) and mobile phones (SMS/MMS)

The internet in Bangladesh is growing rapidly. An ~~semi~~ estimation of BTRC shows that ~~almost~~ more than five crore users of internet are now using internet.

②

regularly. Internet has given rise to new opportunities in every field we can think of – be it entertainment, business, sports o education. There are two sides of a coin. Internet has also its own disadvantages one of the major disadvantages is cyber crime – illegal activity committed on the internet. The internet, along with its advantages, has also exposed us to security risks that come with connecting to a large network. Computers today are being misused for illegal means. Activities like e-mail espionage, credit card fraud, spams and software piracy and so on, which invade our privacy and offend our senses.

④

"The Modern thief can steal more with a computer than a gun. Tomorrow's terrorist may be able to do more damage with a keyboard than with a bomb" — ABA Journal (US based)

※ The term "cyber crime" has been evolved from two words 'cyber' and 'crime'. crime is more or less known to each individuals on his own stand point. 'cyber' is almost vague in meaning to the same. So if any time anybody uses the prefix 'cyber' we simply mean, he is talking about something is doing online or there has certain networking system. Actually anything related to

(5)

internet falls under the cyber category. cyber crime at is a broadly used term to describe criminal activity committed on computers or the internet.

<u>Origin</u>: The first recorded cyber crime took place in the year 1820. That is not surprising considering the fact that the abacus, which is thought to be the earliest form of a computer, has been around since 3500 B.C. in India, Japan and China. The era of modern computers, however, began with the analytical engine of charles Babbage. In 1820, Joseph-Marie Jacquard, a textile manufacturer in france, produced the loom. This device allowed

⑥

the repetition of a series of steps in the weaving of special fabrics.

This resulted in a fear among Jacquard's employees that their traditional employment and livelihood were being threatened. They committed acts of sabotage to discourage Jacquard from further use of their new technology. This is the first recorded cyber crime.

Categories of cyber crime:

① Cyber crime against persons.
② Cyber crime against property
③ Cyber crime against government:

In 2007, a series of cyber attacks began in Estonian organizations including

Estonian parliament, banks, ministries, newspapers, broadcasters,

Types of cyber crime:

① Hacking ⟶ wikileaks,

② Virus Dissemination ⟶

③ Software piracy ⟶

④ Pornography ⟶

⑤ Denial of service Attack ⟶

⑥ Debit and credit card scam ⟶

⑦ Threatening ⟶

⑧ IRC crime ⟶

⑨ cyber Defamation ⟶

Cyber crime in Bangladesh

→ On August 23, 2004, an email was sent to Bangla daily threatening to kill sheikh Hasina. After two days, on August 25, 2004, another email was sent to the Bangladesh Police Head -quarters issuing threat to khaleda Zia including some parliament members.

→ Credit card scamming - 2014 - January 2016

→ Bangladesh Bank - 81 million dollar was heisted by cracking SWIFT code - $\frac{4\ Feb}{2016}$

→ In 2008 one group of people hacked the web sites of Rapid Action Battalion in Bangladesh.

→ Hacking of 12 hours skype conversation between International crimes Tribunal's chairman and BD Expatriate in Brussels.

(Left margin, written vertically:)
Society for worldwide interbank Financial Telecommunication

→ Report 2 Rib App

⑨

Cyber Law in Bangladesh:

→ Information and communication Technology Act 2 in 2006.

→ Set up 'cyber Tribunal' in Dhaka, recently.

→ Law ministry has issued a gazzatte notification on the establishment of the tribunal (January 28, 2013) under the Information and communication Technology Act 2006 in Dhaka to exclusively try on-line crimes in speedy manner.

= 5 Act of 57 section # (e. online cyber crime

How to prevent oneself

→ Use strong ID and password.

→ Make sure the using computer is secured with firewall.

→ Use lichenced Anti-virus software.

→ should not share personal on-line information with anyone.

→ Make sure the gateway website is secured.

→ Try to keep the operating system up to date.

→ Malware protection.

⑩

Cyber Attack: to listed ten countries:
(Forbes magazine stastics -2014)

Country	percentage
① USA	28%
② China	9%
③ Germany	6%
④ Britain	5%
⑤ Brazil	4%
⑥ Spain	4%
⑦ Italy	3%
⑧ France	3%
⑨ Turkey	3%
⑩ India	3%
Remaining	35%

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→ A Report sponsored by McAffe, renowned anti-virus, estimates that the annual damage to the global economy is at $445 billion. <u>(Wikipedia)</u>
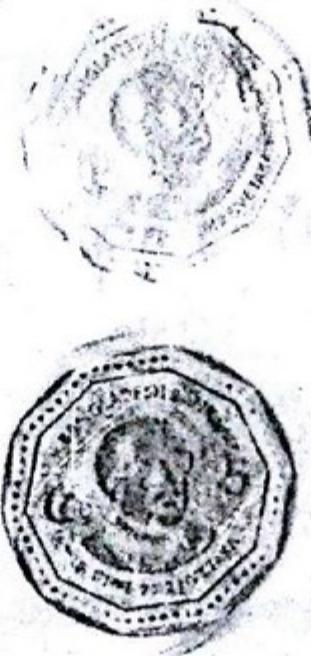
② E-Governance ⑫

E-governance, meaning 'electronic governance' is using information and communication technologies (Icts) at various levels of the government and the public sector and beyond, for the purpose of enhancing governance.

According to Keohane and Nye (2000) "

According to UNESCO, "E-governance is the public sector's use of information and communication technologies with the aim of improving information and service delivery, encouraging citizen participation in the decision-making process and making government more accountable, transparent and effective" (www.unesco.org)
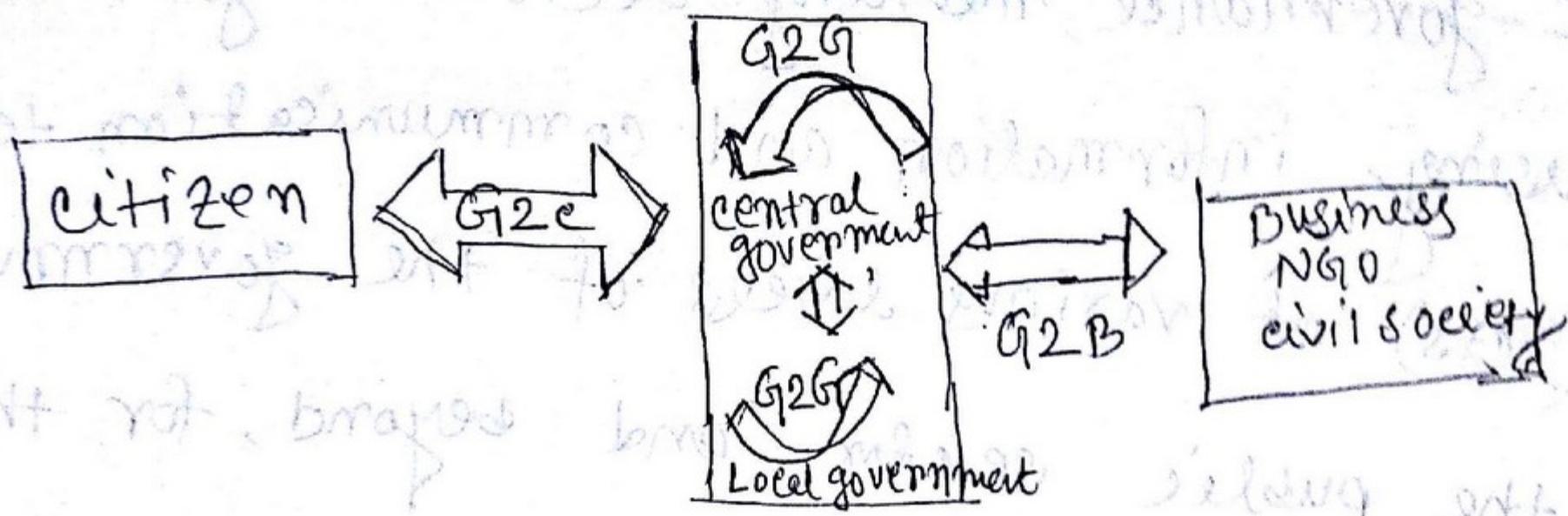
Fig: E-governance Model.

Models of E-Governance has three elements, in other sense four —

① G2C = government provides the electrotic services for citizen that means the interactions of citizens with govt.

② G2B = Government to Business involves interactions of entities with the govt. (~~employees~~) G2B includes two-way interactions and transactions

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government to business and Business to government (B2G). For example tax filing on govt. procurement process through the internet.

③ G2G = Government to government (G2G) involves interactions between govt. official or between to central government with local government. For example using e-mail to local government to exchange information.

④ Sometimes (G2E) = Government to Employee involve interaction between govt. and govt. employees regarded as a part of model but basically it is a part of (G2G) process.

⑮

The goal of e-governance

#

Year	RANK	Score
2014	119	3.21
2012	113	3.20
2011	115	3.19
2010	118	3.01
2009	130	2.70

Fig: Position of Bangladesh in ICT sector.

positive output of E-governance in Bangladesh-

① Establish good-governance

② Ensuring information right for the public

③ Developing the relation between government and public

④ Countered the corruption

⑤ Adminstrative acceleration of

⑥ Transparency in explanation of Administration.

⑦ Acceleration in trade and Business.
procedure.

⑧ provide the public service to the mass people.

⑨ Save the Environment.

challanges to implement E-Government:

① Bureaucracy

② political unrest

④ financial limitations.

⑤ security issue.

⑥ Insufficient knowledge of ICts

⑦ Lack of Human Resource

⑧ Lack of willingness to accept newness.

⑰

⑨ limitation of infrastructure

⑩ High rate internet cost and slow speed.

<u>Measurement taken by government
to implement E-governance:</u>

① Established Hi-tech park in Gazipur.

② ~~Ensured sufficient electricity~~

② passed Ict Act-2009

③ Trying to provide internet access
through the country.

④ passed a bill to provide broadband
internet in every union of the country.

⑤ ICT H in Master Plan-3

⑥ Budgeted 34370 crore tk in
2015-2016 FY for ICt.

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\# The nation with well over 120 million mobile subscribers and 43 million Internet subscriber enjoys the fruits of e-governance in numerous areas of activities.

\# popular examples of available e-services are: Registration for admission to academic institution, publication of result of examinations, registration for jobs abroad, registration for pilgrimage, delivery of official forms, online submission of tax return, online tendering, online banking and many more. SMS services for lodging complaints to police stations, online bill payments for utility services, e passport

#videoconferencing for the treatment of diseases, video conferencing for administrative activities are special examples of e-services available for rural Bangladesh. Setting up nearly five thousand union Information service centre is a great boost for e-service delivery, especially for rural areas.

Surendra Kumar Sinha

Information Technology (ICT): Problems/prospects

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Information and communications technology or popularly known as (ICT) is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing: radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network, hardware and software, satellite systems and so on as well as the various services and applications associated with them such as videoconferencing and distance learning. Wherever we go, we hear a lot about # ICT. But a few people have a clear concept of ICT.

According to the "European commission" the importance of ICT lies less in the technology itself than in its ability to create greater access to information and communication in

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underserved people/population"!

Initial

Internationally, the United Nations actively promotes ICT for Development (ICT4D) as a means of bridging the "digital divide'.

Scope of ICT industry:

① The money spent on ICT worldwide has been most recently estimated as US $6.5 trillion and is currently growing at 6% per year - doubling every 15 years.

⑪ India occupies first place in South Asia in ICT industry

⑪⑪ USA needs an additional 600,000 programmers by the year 2008.

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ICT Education in Bangladesh

① private Institution.

② National curriculum of Bangladesh has made ICT book as a mendatory subject from class six to 12.

③ There are opportunities of Diploma courses.

④ Aptech computer education in Bangladesh is another leading institution which offers a number of ISO certified courses.

⑤ Reputed public universities like BUET, DU, KU, RU, RUET, CVET, CU, MIST provides computer science as a partial that fulfills the demand of ICT.

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problem of ICT Industry in Bangladesh

① Lack of Investment.

② Language problem.

③ Financial Inability.

④ curriculam of universities are not according to ICT industry.

⑤ Infrastructure problem.

⑥ High costing internet.

⑦ Resources materials are not sufficient.

⑧

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Prospects of ICT industries in Bangladesh

① Substencial number of unemployeed youth forces, need to train them.

③ A good number of skilled Bangladeshi ICT Professionals have made their mark in the US market.

③ High-tech park was build up in Gazipur.

④ Infrastructure of ICT sector is growing rapidly.

⑤ Government has deducted vat rate from ICT based equipments.

⑥ Government inagurated 3G services in 2012 and planning to open 4G service.

⑦ Government has opened many vocational courses which can train undergrate students to get proper ICT knowledge.

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Recommendation for the development of ICT industry in Bangladesh:

① To strengthen BCC (Bangladesh computer council) and make it responsible for imparting higher level special need based training to to ICT professionals graduating from various institutions.

② create a fund for supporting ICT research and development activities to be administrated by the BCC.

③ To create a database of Bangladeshi ICT professionals.

④ Re-design the course-curriculum of compur and ICT related subject.

⑤ To set up a communication hub and Internet nod in Bangladesh

⑳

⑥ Reduce ⑧ vat of ICT based equipments

⑦ communication & with other countries should be more friendly without any diplomatic hazard.

(Adviced by Prof. Jamilur Reza chowdhury).

ICT Ranking of-2015

Bangladesh in ICT index - Past World Ranking)-145 (2015)

ICT Development Index
Wikipedia

country	number	rating	country	number	Rating
Korea	1	8.93	Finland	11	8.36
Denmark	2	8.88	Australia	12	8.29
Iceland	3	8.86	USA	13	8.19.
UK	4	8.25			
Sweden	5	8.67			
Luxemburg	6	8.59			
Switzerland	7	8.56			
Netherland	8	8.53			
Norway	9	8.49			
Japan	10	8.42.			

④ # Empowerment of women in Bangladesh.

Introduction:

"If you want something said, ask a man; if you want something done, ask a woman" — Margaret Thatcher

(Former British Prime Minister)

What is Women Empowerment

"Women Empowerment refers to the creation of an environment for women where where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits also well as for the society" ─ U.N Women.

㉗

Dimensions of Women Empowerment:

(i) Socio-Economic dimension.

(ii) Familial Dimension.

(iii) psychological dimension.

~~Enslavement of male domination:~~

Causes of disempowerment of women in Bangladesh:

"I raise up my voice—not so I can shout, but so that those without a voice can be heard... We can not succeed when half of us are held back" ——> Malala Yousafzai.

① Enslavement of male domination.

② Lack of proper Education.

③ Unemployment.

④ Religious bindings.

⑤ social rituals.

⑥ Indifferent political parties.

⑦ Engress from to property.

⑧ Household discrimination.

present condition of women Empowerment

① women in polities.

② women in parliament.

③ women in cabinet

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④ Women in high position in Administration.

⑤ Women in Union Parishad

⑥ Women in corporate sector.

⑦ Women in police and defense sector.

Gender discrimination decrease chart.

(UN-women)

Year.	Total country	Position of BD.
2007	128	100
2008	130	90
2009	134	93
2010	134	82
2011	135	69
2012	135	86
2013	135	75
2014	136	68
2015	145	64.

③

Women. in Labour-power.

Year	percentage of women
2002-03	26.10
2005-06	29.20
2011-12	39.10

source: CPD

⇒ In 1984, percentage of child marraige was 52% but now its 17%. — by 2040 the percentage will be zero.

Steps of the Government of Empowering women:

① 27 no Article of constitution of Bangladesh, "Every citizen is equal, equal to the eye of law and access to equal right of law"

② 28(1) Article says, " only ~~by~~ for religion, community, race, gender, or, birthplace no citizen can be discriminated by the state"

③ 28(2) says, ") ~~Every~~ In every sectors of state and public life women will have same rights as men"

④ Government implemented Discrimination against women act.

⑤ Government sanctioned a good portion of quota for women public services.

CDP: 2.1

Introduction: Climate change

conclusion:

"কোন কালে এক হয়নি, ক জনী পুরুষের ভরসা
এই দিন দিয়ে দিয়াছে, কারিত দিয়াছে বিরায় নদী নদী।

ভরসা দিয়াছে, কারিত দিয়াছে বিরায় নদী নদী।"

— নদী (শ্রী নজরুল ইসলাম)

(34) ⑤ **COP: 21** "Environmental pollution is an incurable disease. It can only be prevented. — Barry commoner

Introduction: climate change, also called global warming, refers to the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth. An overwhelming scientific consensus maintains that climate change is due to primarily to the human. use of fossil fuels, which releases carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses into the air. the gas trap heat within the atmosphere - which can have a range of effect on ecosystem, including rising sea levels severe weather events, and droughts that render landscapes more susceptible to wildfires.

উত্তর:

The paris climate conference is officially known as the 21st conference of the parties (COP) to the United Nations. Framework convention on climate change (UNFccc), the United Nations body which is responsible for climate and based in Bonn-Germany. The 2015 United Nations climate change conference, COP 21) was held in paris, france, in 2015.

It was 21st yearly session of conference of the parties (COP) to the 1992 UNFCCC and 11th session of the meeting of the parties to the 1992 Kyoto protocol.

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Hitory : ① Rio & Earth summit - 1992

Rio convention: had Stabilizing atmospheric

② concentrations of greenhouse gases, UNFCCC was unanimously adopted

UNFCC →

① COP1: 1995, Berlin, objective was to review the conventions implementation.

③ COP3: 1997, ~~Montreal, Canada~~ K yoto, Japan. Kyoto proteol

④ COP11: 2005, Canada. Montreal Action plan.

⑤ COP15: 2009, Copenhagen, Denmark. Success Kyoto protocol, copenhagen conference.

⑥ COP12: 2011, Durban, South Africa, Green climate fund was created

⑦ COP 21: 2015, Paris, France, keeping global warming below 2°c.

UNFCCC : Adopted in 1992 Rio Earth summit

It was decided that the members. Countries of the UN will hold a conference titule 'COP' every year to observe the progress of the contract.

(i) Kyoto ~~conference~~ Protocol : 1997, COP 3, ~~Janap~~ Japan, 5.2%. cut 5.2% carbon emission from 2008-12.

(ii) Copenhagen conference : 2009, Denmark, COP 15, Success of Kyoto protocol, cut 2 celsius globa warming. 100 billion br dollar donation for poor countries affected. This conference failed.

(iii) Paris climate pact : 2015, COP-21, Paris. Adoption of the Paris agreement, minimize G-W and C.E.

Main targets of the conference:

① ~~Kee~~ To keep global warming below 2° celcius within 2100.

② To review the roles of member states to control warming every five years.

③ To curtain green house gas emission to the level consistent with the absorbing power of trees, soil and sea.

④ To help the poor countries to adsust the climate changes

⑤ To establish the climate change fund.

⑥ To ensure the use of recycling power energy.

⑦ To donate 100$ billion dollar to the poor countries. for every year.

⑧ To change the amount of money after 2025.

⑨ Developed countries lead to cut green house gas emission.

⑩ Developing countries accelerating their efforts.

⑪ Developing countries working as volunteers.

⑫ Global Actions to combat climate change in the poor countries.

Next step: ① from 22 April 2016 the agreement was deposited at the UN in New york and opend for signature.

② The agreement will enter into force after 55 countries that accoun at least 55% os global emission.

Achievement of the paris climate

Agreement: COP 21 was the largest conference lead by France ever 50000 participants attended including 25000 of official delegates from governments, intergovernmental organization, UN agencies, NGOs civil society. A historic climate compact has been sealed In paris

Role of Bangladesh: The Bangladesh delegation was represented by the minister of environment and forest at the political level and the secretary off the same minister at the negotiations table.

Criticism : USA withdraw from kyoto protocol,
cone copenhegen conference, COP15 way na
failed conference.

Conclusion:

"Try to leave the Earth a better
place than when you arrived"
— Sidney Sheldon.

"thank God men cannot fly. and
lay waste the sky as well as the
earth" — Henry David Thoreau.

⑥ Tourism Development in Bangladesh

Introduction:

"Travel and change of place impart new vigor to the mind" → Seneca.

Definition of Tourism.

"Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes"

— Tourism Society Of England

In 1994, the United Nations identified three forms of tourism in its Recommendations on Tourism Statistics:

① Domestic tourism: Travel, involving residents within this country.

② Inbound Tourism: Involving non-residents traveling in the given country.

③ Outbound country: Involving residents traveling in another country.

Tourism Sectors: Pyramids — Egypt, Tajmahal → India, Eiffel Tower — France, Meca Medina — Soudi Arabia, Gaya, Kashi — India, Statue of Liberty → USA, Coxs Bazar — Bangladesh, Thiland — Sea Beach.

In 2015, there were 1.133 billion international tourist arrivals worldwide, with a growth of 4.3% as compared to 1.087 billion in 2013. The top 10 international tourism destinations in 2015 were:

Rank	Country	Region	International Tourist arrivals
1	France	Europe	84.5 million
2	USA	North America	77.5 million
3	Spain	Europe	68.2 million
4	China	Asia	56.9 million
5	Italy	Europe	50.2 million
6	Turkey	Europe	39.5 million
7	Germany	Europe	35.0 million
8	U.K	Europe	34.4 "
9	Mexico	N.A	32.1 "
10	Russia	Europe	31.3 "

Tourist spots in Bangladesh:

① **Beaches:** Cox's Bazar sea beach, Kuakata, Patenga, St. Martin's Island, Nijhum Dwip

② **Hill Stations:** Bandarban, Khagrachari, Rangamati, Jaflong, Srimongol.

③ **Islands:** Chhera island, Bhola, Hatiya, Kutubdia, Manpura, Nijhum dwip, Sandip.

④ **Wildlife:** Sundarbans, Bhawal, Lawachara forest

⑤ **Water falls:** Hum Hum, Madhabkunda, Nafa-khum

⑥ **Archaeological sites:** Choto Katra, Shat-Gambuj Mosque, Sonargaon, Wari-Bateshwar, Mainamati'

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② Architecture: Ahsan Manzil, Bara Katra, Curzon Hall, Jatiyo Sangshad Bhaban, Lalbag Fort, Northbrook Hall.

⑧ Religious: Kantaji Temple, Bandarban sharno Temple, Sixty Dome Mosque, Sitakunda

Bright future of Tourism of Bangladesh:

① Economic development:

② Remittance earn:

③ Employeement opportunity: 1,281,800 Jobs in 2012 directly generated by Touris, 1.8 percent of country's total income: 2015 - 2,714,800 or 3.7% by 2023 - 3,891,000 Jobs or 4.2%.

④ Impact on GDP:

⑤ ₤ change the outlook ~~toward~~ of the country towards foreign country.

⑥ Enrich culturally:

⑦ Revenue Earning:

⑧ Balance of Trade:

problem those are affecting 'Tourism':

① Infrastructure Problem

② political unrest

③ scarcity of sufficient information and service'

④ lack of publicity:

⑤ Lack of private Entreprenaur/venture.

⑥ Lack of public venture.

⑦ Lack of ~~Guide~~ Efficient guide:

⑧

Recommendation

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Needful for Tourism enrichment

① Implement the Tourism related rules.

② Development of infrastructure and service

③ Advertise and make publicity all over the world to attract the tourist

④ Develop the Hotels, Motels, Inns, service.

⑤ Make the country politically restful

⑥ Make the parjatan corporation more active.

conclusions: Tourism are called "Invisible Exports & Goods"

#(1) Political unrest in Middle east And Flow of Remittance in Bangladesh.

Introduction: (1) The Middle East countries host around 60 lakh Bangladeshi expatriates. and that is 70 percent of the total country's migrant 8 workers.

Political crisis of Arab world:

percentage wise expatriate in different countries—

Country	Percentage	
① Soudi Arabia	36%	
② UAE	16%	
③ Malaysia	10%	
④ Kuwait	7%	
⑤ Singapore	4%	40
⑥ Libya	2%	

According to 2010-11 F.Y. Expatriate number in Middle East,

Country	number of the Expatriates
① Soudi Arabia	25 lakhs 80 thousand
② UAE	86 thousands 9 hundred
③ Kuwait	52 thousand 3 hundred
④ Libya	35 thousand 5 hundred
⑤ oMan	29 thousand 2 hundred

<u>challenge for our Labour Market:</u>

㉚

Effects of Middle East crisis in Bangladesh

① Remittance inflow will gradually be decreased.

F.Y	Remittance (In Million US Dollar)
2010-11	11650
2011-12	12843
2012-13	14461
2013-14	14228
2014-15	15316
2015-2016	14932

Source: Bangladesh Bank website

② Intense unemployment problem

③ Imbalance between Export and Import

④ Sloth in poverty alleviation.

⑤ Affect on National Economy

⑥ Affect the overall economy of the country.

Ways to face challenges.

① Explore New Markets.

② Enhance consciousness

③ Train the Labour.

④ Help Returning the Labours.

⑤ creation of substitute Employment opportunities.

⑥ Loan Sanction for the Migrant Labour.

⑦ Role of Bangladeshi Foreign Mission.

(53)

Conclusion :